

10/ 523,472  
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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:48:12 ON 06 AUG 2007)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:48:31 ON 06  
AUG 2007

L1 47780 S (HEPATITIS B SURFACE)  
L2 17 S L1 AND (ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE)  
L3 10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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ANSWER 5 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
 DUPLICATE 4

AN 1999:63533 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199900063533

TI Evidence for the denaturation of recombinant hepatitis B  
 surface antigen on aluminium hydroxide gel.

AU Tleugabulova, Dina [Reprint author]; Falcon, Viviana; Penton, Eduardo  
 CS Quality Control Dep., Natl. Cent. Bioprod., P.O. Box 6048, Havana 6, Cuba  
 SO Journal of Chromatography B, (Dec. 11, 1998) Vol. 720, No. 1-2, pp.  
 153-163. print.  
 CODEN: JCBADL. ISSN: 0378-4347.

DT Article  
 LA English  
 ED Entered STN: 16 Feb 1999  
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Feb 1999

AB Despite the complexity of the subject of protein-alum interactions, a  
 valuable information can be obtained by analyzing the adsorbed and  
 desorbed protein by common physico-chemical methods. In the present work,  
 to approach the adsorption of hepatitis B  
 surface antigen (HBsAg) on alum, the experimental data were  
 supported by complementary analyses of the adsorbed protein by  
 immunoelectron microscopy and the desorbed protein by denaturing  
 size-exclusion chromatography and sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide  
 gel electrophoresis under reducing conditions. First, the depletion of  
 HBsAg was investigated. The aspects assessed were the conditions,  
 recovery and chromatographic performance of the desorbed protein. The  
 results obtained strongly suggested the loss of particulate structure of  
 HBsAg after adsorption on alum. This conclusion was further reinforced by  
 direct immunoelectron microscopic visualization of HBsAg in the adsorbed  
 state.

CC Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018  
 Comparative biochemistry 10010  
 Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054  
 Biochemistry studies - General 10060  
 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064  
 Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069  
 Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504  
 Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506  
 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005  
 Virology - Animal host viruses 33506  
 Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal 34504  
 Medical and clinical microbiology - Virology 36006

IT Major Concepts  
 Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Methods and Techniques;  
 Pharmaceuticals (Pharmacology)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
 alum; aluminum hydroxide gels; proteins: analysis; recombinant  
 hepatitis B surface antigen: analysis,  
 denaturation; vaccines: analysis

IT Methods & Equipment  
 immunoelectron microscopy: analytical method, electron microscopy: CB,  
 scanning electron microscopy; size exclusion chromatography: analytical  
 method, liquid chromatography; SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis:  
 analytical method, electrophoretic techniques, purification method;  
 SDS-PAGE system: Hoefer Scientific Instrument, equipment

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
 protein-alum interactions: analysis

ORGN Classifier  
 Hepadnaviridae 03301  
 Super Taxa  
 DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms  
 Organism Name  
 hepatitis B virus  
 Taxa Notes

DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses, Microorganisms, Viruses

RN 10043-01-3Q (alum)  
10043-67-1Q (alum)  
21645-51-2 (ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE)

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Comparative biochemistry 10010

Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054

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Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064

Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069

Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504

Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506

Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005

Virology - Animal host viruses 33506

Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal 34504

Medical and clinical microbiology - Virology 36006

IT Major Concepts

Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Methods and Techniques;

Pharmaceuticals (Pharmacology)

IT Chemicals &amp; Biochemicals

alum; aluminum hydroxide gels; proteins: analysis; recombinant

hepatitis B surface antigen: analysis,

denaturation; vaccines: analysis

IT Methods &amp; Equipment

immunoelectron microscopy: analytical method, electron microscopy: CB,

scanning electron microscopy; size exclusion chromatography: analytical

method, liquid chromatography; SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis:

analytical method, electrophoretic techniques, purification method;

SDS-PAGE system: Hoefer Scientific Instrument, equipment

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

protein-alum interactions: analysis

ORGN Classifier

Hepadnaviridae 03301

Super Taxa

DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms

Organism Name

hepatitis B virus

Taxa Notes

DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses, Microorganisms, Viruses

RN 10043-01-3Q (alum)  
10043-67-1Q (alum)  
21645-51-2 (ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE)

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AN 1999168176 EMBASE

TI Purification and characterization of hepatitis B virus surface antigen particles produced in Drosophila Schneider-2 cells.

AU Deml L.; Schirmbeck R.; Reimann J.; Wolf H.; Wagner R.

CS R. Wagner, Institute Medical Microbiology, Klinikum Regensburg, University of Regensburg, Franz-Josef-Strauss Allee 11, 95053 Regensburg, Germany. ralf.wagner@klinik.uni-regensburg.de

SO Journal of Virological Methods, (1999) Vol. 79, No. 2, pp. 205-217. . Refs: 52  
ISSN: 0166-0934 CODEN: JVMEDH

PUI S 0166-0934(99)00022-1

CY Netherlands

DT Journal; Article

FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation  
037 Drug Literature Index  
004 Microbiology

LA English

SL English

ED Entered STN: 27 May 1999  
Last Updated on STN: 27 May 1999

AB The small surface antigen of hepatitis B virus (HBV) was produced in Drosophila melanogaster Schneider-2 (DS-2) cells transfected stably using an inducible Drosophila metallothionein promoter. Selected clonal DS-2 cell-lines expressed and secreted large quantities of HBsAg particles consisting exclusively of non-glycosylated 25 kDa proteins. HBsAg produced by DS-2 cells had physical and biochemical properties very similar to 22 nm particles derived from the human hepatoma cell-line PLC/PRF/5. DS-2 cell-derived HBsAg particles were purified near homogeneity by a strategy based on protein concentration, precipitation and ultracentrifugation. The resulting HBsAg product was <98% pure. A single immunisation of BALB/c mice with both DS-2 and yeast-cell derived purified HBsAg particles without adjuvants elicited a substantial humoral antibody and class-I restricted cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) response. Adsorption of HBsAg particles to aluminium hydroxide resulted in increased levels of HBsAg-specific antibodies. However, CTLs were not elicited by HBsAg/Alum combinations. Thus, stably transfected DS-2 cells provide a useful source for the production of HBV subviral particles for diagnostic and research purposes as well as for novel vaccine development. Copyright (C) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V.

CT Medical Descriptors:  
\*hepatitis b virus  
\*antigen expression  
\*immunogenicity  
gene expression regulation  
drosophila melanogaster  
ultracentrifugation  
antibody response  
gene expression system  
immunization  
hepatitis b: PC, prevention  
immunoblotting  
antigenicity  
cytotoxic t lymphocyte  
nonhuman  
mouse  
animal experiment  
controlled study  
animal cell  
article  
priority journal  
Drug Descriptors:  
\*hepatitis b surface antigen

\*hepatitis b vaccine: DV, drug development



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\*hepatitis b virus  
\*antigen expression  
\*immunogenicity  
gene expression regulation  
drosophila melanogaster  
ultracentrifugation  
antibody response  
gene expression system  
immunization  
hepatitis b: PC, prevention  
immunoblotting  
antigenicity  
cytotoxic t lymphocyte  
nonhuman  
mouse  
animal experiment  
controlled study  
animal cell  
article  
priority journal  
Drug Descriptors:  
\*hepatitis b surface antigen

→ May 1999

\*hepatitis b vaccine: DV, drug development